The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,409—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,536 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Gye, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 18th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cpalpore, Falso Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. G. Rix, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 13th January 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. Flower will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th of each on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	280	240	90	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries for Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 275	„ 205	„ 145
To Port Said	„ 230	„ 215	„ 121
To Suez	„ 200	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 180	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-10	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P., Captain J. VERELL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 18th instant.

She has a full Poop and her Saloons and State Rooms are on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

mbe, 7th January 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— HYDASPES	2264	450	D. Ronnoldson	30th Jan.
(c) THIBIAN	2269	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	2062	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(c) MONGOLIA	2823	520	A. Goleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(b) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2736	450	C. G. Fearins	3rd March
(c) MALWA	2323	450	T. S. Tomlin	14th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seston	17th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	2763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
NEPAUL	3636	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GHEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2693	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	400	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879
TANJORE	2202	450	W. W. Pentman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,

2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, anuary 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,

2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.

TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LABOUR CARTS.

51 labour carts of a certain pattern belonging to the Municipality will be sold by Public Auction, in small convenient lots to suit purchasers, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Channi Road Depot, near Cuoon's Road, where the carts are at present lying.

SALE OF RAILS, POINTS, SLEEPERS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kutchra Siding, near Cocoria Station, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m., a small quantity of iron rails of sizes, railway points, chairs, spikes, sleepers, and wooden keys.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS OF A CERTAIN BUNGALOW AT PAW PIR.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co will sell for removal all the materials of the above Bungalow by Public Auction, at the above Paw Pir on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m.

The same consisting of teakwood trusses, posts, purlins, rafters, battens, batten railings, panelled, glazed, venetian and perforated sing doors and windows, bamboo matting, weather frames, tiles, stone slabs, rubble stones, chunnam walls, &c, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PARIAN FIGURES, FANCY GLASSWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows:

A collection of real Parian figures, statues, and table ornaments in classical subjects, &c., &c.

An invoice of new design of fancy and changing colour glassware, consisting in immense and useful variety.

Other sorts of sundry fancy articles, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1879.

NOTICES.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as;

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Joowaboy Sinjiee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE BARGAIN by Messrs. GLOVER and Co., at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, SURPLUS PLANT as follows:—

Fixed and Portable Engines from 6 H. P. to 40 H. P.; Mortar Mills, 6 feet, 7 feet, and 8 feet pans; Grinding Mills; Turned Wrought Iron Shafting and Pulleys of sizes; Timber of all sizes, suitable for shoring, &c.; Centrifugal Pumps from 3 inches to 10 inches diameter; Hand Pumps, single and double action; Mortar Carts, Water Carts, Iron Tanks, Picks, Powrahs, Shovels, Corrugated Iron Sheds, Inspectors' Moveable Offices, Derrick and Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches, Pile Driving Machines, &c.

STORES REQUIRED FOR HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CASTOR, COCOANUT, and KEROSINE OILS, CHARCOAL, ENGLISH FLAX, ENGLISH TALLOW, COTTON WASTE, No. 1 quality, and COTTON WASTE, No. 2 quality, from 1st February to 31st December 1879, will be received at Mhow by the Manager of the abovementioned Railways up to 12 p. m. on the 5th February 1879, on which day they will be opened by him.

Conditions of Tender, and probable quantity and specification for each article can be obtained from the Office of the Storekeeper Holkar and Neemuch State Railways at Khandwa, C. P.

E. N. HOMAN, Store-keeper,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Storekeeper's Office, Khandwa, 10th January 1879.

TO CAPITALISTS.

OFFERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the METAL MART and HYCULLA IRON WORKS, Bombay, with the BRANCH STORES at AGRA, lately carried on by Messrs. W. NICOL and Co.

The Stores and Iron Works at Bombay are situated on one of the leading thoroughfares and contain 43,000 square yards of land held on lease from Government for 99 years of which 96 years are yet to run.

The buildings comprise Manager's Bungalow and Offices, two Foreman's Bungalows, and Corrugated Iron Shed, for Iron and Machinery stores, about 430 feet long by 35 feet wide, with separate Portable Engine and Paint Godowns.

The Machine Shop is 125 feet long by 60 feet wide, and contains 10 H. P. Portable Multitubular Boiler and 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine by Chaplean, 10 Lathes of sizes, 2 Planing Machines, 4 Drilling Machines, 2 Shaping Machines, 2 Sellers's Screwing Machines, Emery Grinders, and a varied assortment of Taps and Dies, Bolt-end Cutters and General Fitters' Tools of all nds.

The Smithy is 215 feet long by 35 feet wide, with 30 Smiths' Fires, 2 5-cwts' Steam Hammers, Rider's Patent Swaging Machine, Roots' Blower, and a large assortment of Smiths' Tools.

The Boiler Department comprises one Shed 110 feet by 35 feet, and another 84 feet by 24 feet fitted with 3 Punching and Shearing Machines, DeBergue's Riveting Machines, 3 Drilling Machines, one pair of Plate Rolls and one pair for Bending Corrugated Iron.

The Foundry is 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, with 2 Cupolas of the latest construction, 2 10-Ton Cranes, Ladles up to 10 Tons capacity, Hesting Stove and a large number of Moulding Boxes suitable for the work produced in Bombay.

The Pattern Shop is 88 feet by 32 feet and Pattern Shed 84 feet by 19 feet, with a large stock of patterns.

The Agra Branch consists of a large Bungalow and Compound with temporary Store Sheds and Workshop. The property is held on a monthly lease.

Full particulars of the stocks of Iron and Machinery can be got from Mr. J. GRUDDAS, at the Byculla Works.

Offers will be received by the Trustees of Messrs W. Nicol and Co, in Liquidation, Bombay, for the purchase of the whole concern up to 31st January next.

W. M. MACAULAY,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees, W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JAN. 14TH, 1879.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 1; Pit, 8 As. Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 till 11 P.M. AT THE ESPLANADE THEATRE, FATIMA, THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BENARTY, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1879.

BYCULLA CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE BYCULLA CLUB BALL will take place on the 19th February.

By Order,

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., for the supply of 2,500 CAMEL QUILTS.

Copies of Schedule and further particulars can be had on application to this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 13th January 1879.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS, PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP, At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS, TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.—The ORGAN COMMITTEE will give a CONCERT in the Town Hall on TUESDAY next, the 14th inst., to commence at half past five o'clock. Admission—One Rupee. See next page for Programme.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a FIRST CLASS PAYING BUSINESS. Rupees 1,500 required. References to be made to "G. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a MATRICULATED STUDENT as a Private Tutor. Must have a fair knowledge of Latin. Apply to "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, for the Indian Government Troopship Ozarowitch, a CHIEF STEWARD. Salary Rs. 115, including Messing allowance. Apply on Board.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CUTTER in a Tailoring Department. Apply to "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a FIRST CLASS PUBLIC BUSINESS. Address "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE. Grand opportunity for Ladies and Children to procure best FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES at cheap prices.

S. GREENBLATT & Co., 32, Meadow Street, Fort.

EVERY DAY from 12, Soup, 3 Dishes, Curry, Salad, Cheese, Fruit, Re. 1 Title; from half-past 6, Soup, 4 Dishes, Curry, Salad, Cheese, Pudding, Coffee, Re. 1-8, DINNER, TEMPLE BAR.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Paper Chase from Bandora, starting 8 a.m., on 19th instant. See notice Posted in Pavilion.

PRIME HAMS, 14 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 12
Pints per 2 „	„ 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43
CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine	
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	„ 280
OR	
In Bottles per dozen	„ 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA. JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Plain Gold, From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES, Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Turquoise, Pearls, &c. From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75. In Plain Gold, For Morning Wear, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS, Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200. Plain Gold, From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS, Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c. From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400. Plain or Engraved Gold, From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS, Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS, Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs. Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c. From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS. Masonic Charms. From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45. Ordinary Trinket Charms. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES. Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs Chased, Plain or Engraved. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS, From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS, Neatly Engraved, From Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS, "Victoria" and "Alexandra," From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS, Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c. From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90. Jewelled Rings, From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS, Plain, Gold, or Jewelled. In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

BREAST STUDS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled; From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES, Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair, From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS, Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS, A variety of pretty patterns, From Rs. 16 to Rs. 60.

FULL-SUITES, Consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS; Plain Gold or Jewelled, From Rs. 160 to Rs. 950.

DEMI-SUITES, Consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS; Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoise, &c From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200. Plain Gold; From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THOMAS STEVENS, STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY, & 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

B. S. MADON & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IN returning sincere thanks to their constituents and the public at large for their past patronage, beg most respectfully to inform them that they have made ARRANGEMENTS to get FRESH SUPPLIES direct from Home, of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Invalids' Foods and Wines, Sick Room and Patients' Requirements, Perfumery, Toilet and Medicated Soaps and Toilet Requisites, from the best Manufacturers. Their charges are moderate, and up-country orders are promptly and carefully executed, when accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in Bombay.

A priced list of Drugs and Chemicals sent free by post on application.

The DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, where prescriptions are accurately prepared with Pure Medicines at reasonably low prices.

B. S. MADON & CO., 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS. SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET, IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA, Sole Agents and Importers of the SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS, AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FRENCH HOUSE, MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

KID GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

SILK GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

SILK MITTENS OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE., LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

12th January, 1879.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27 0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25 8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32 8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30 4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

GUARANTEED PIANOS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SALOONS.

BROADWOOD & SONS solid Mahogany, iron frame, short Drawing Room Grand Harmonic bar, repeternotion patent pin piece trichord, 7 Octaves A. to A., made to Rose and Co.'s order. Rs. 1,500. (The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

ARMONICHORDI, sort Iron Grands, with double transverse strings, brass pin block, solid mahogany case, brass bound trichord, double repetition check action, 7 Octaves A to A. Harmonichord Piano Rs. 1,200. (The above not guaranteed by S. Rose & Co.)

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE

A superb instrument, of 7½ octaves compass, with three strings or unisons on the "Sympathetic principle, with the finest quality of tone and touch, in highly-finished mahogany case, with metal frame. The system followed in securing the instrument is simply perfect. Cash Price, Rs. 1,350. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 40. The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co. It is an exceptional instrument, and is capable of magnificent Pianoforte effects. Notwithstanding the enormous tension of strings, an absolute guarantee will be given just as in other instances. UPRIGHT GRANDS are seldom imported as they do not ordinarily withstand the effects of the Indian climate. S. ROSE & Co. cannot guarantee the Upright Grand.

THE SYMPATHETIC BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.

A beautiful Instrument of 7 octaves compass, of great beauty and delicacy of tone, inferior only to the "Grand" in power, but finish and strength quite equal. Cash Price, Rs. 1,500. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 32. The above is strongly recommended to the notice of good Pianists. Tone, Touch, and repetition are perfect. It is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.

"THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,"

Of which Rose and Co Bombay are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Piano for India*. Cash Price Rs. 950. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, R. 25. (The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics." New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

THE MOFUSSIL SOLID PIANO.

Grand Square of Seven Octaves, A. to A. In Solid Mahogany, guaranteed to withstand the effects of climate. Cash Price, Rs. 650 Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25. (The above is guaranteed by S. Rose.)

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH JAN. 1879.

THERE is nothing of great importance in Reuter's telegrams of Saturday's date, Consols and French Rents are unchanged at 95⅜ and 114 respectively. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1s. 6¾d. and Enfaced Rupee Paper at Rs. 74 for Fours and Rs. 78¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

In Indian Exchange Bank Shares there are no changes in the quotations from those of Wednesday last.

COTTON in Liverpool on Saturday closed firm with sales 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Prices are all unchanged, but Saturday's New York advices are likely to have a strengthening effect on the market. The day's receipts at the ports were only 14,000 bales, and futures for April delivery have advanced to 9·86 cents. per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant, compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,190,000	2,280,000	2,666,610
,, ,, Surats.	180,000	116,000	267,060

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Stock in Liverpool.....	407,000	385,000	697,650
Do. London.....	49,000	16,000	47,170
American afloat.....	200,000	330,000	395,000
E. Indian ,,	45,000	25,000	57,000
Total.....	701,000	756,000	1,019,820
Price of Mid. Orleans...	5 9-16d.	6 9-16d.	7¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	4¼d.	5 5-16d.	5¾d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¼d.	1½d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts.....	119,000	137,000	165,000
,, Exports to U. K.	47,000	90,000	80,000
,, ,, Continent	56,000	41,000	40,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,837,000	2,643,000	2,777,000
Total Exports to U. K..	573,000	811,000	1,013,000
,, ,, Continent.	673,000	473,000	498,000
,, Stock at the Ports.	870,000	890,000	924,000

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday there were no changes of any importance. The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs. 6,10,327
Do. Branches	Dec.	,, 3,33,627
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 23,34,697
Govt. Securities	Dec.	,, 9,67,943
Loans	Inc.	,, 16,35,000
Discounted Securities	Dec.	,, 1,82,250
Cash with Correspondents.....	Dec.	,, 76,087
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 24,71,630

These movements show a continued increase in the trade demand for money, as is usually the case at this season of the year.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very steady at a further partial advance of 1/16th per Rupee. Only a very moderate business has been done, however, the amount of Private Paper offering being small, and it will be some weeks yet before exports will be on a scale to cause a material increase of activity. The Calcutta Market is also firm; 6 months' sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 7¾d.

We quote as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,, ...	2·07½	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium and 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps very quite at Rs. 94 for the old loans, and Rs. 99⅜ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

SHARES of Spinning and Weaving Companies are still falling. Alexandras have declined to Rs. 30, Colabas to Rs. 95. Flemings to Rs. 30 Mandvie to Rs. 75; Nursey to Rs. 30. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 10, and Freres declined Rs. 13. In Press Companies Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 222½. In Bank Shares Nationals have advanced to Rs. 105.

COTTON to-day, notwithstanding favourable accounts from home, has not shown much activity. Supplies continue very small, and those who have sold at home for January shipment are having considerable difficulty in covering their sales. Old Cotton is also not arriving freely, although the stocks held back last season were said to be large, especially in the Comracti districts.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-2-to Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Gujarat.

FREIGHTS by steam for Liverpool are easier, and although £1-3-9 per ton is the nominal rate, tonnage has been offering during the day at 1-2-6 per ton. Continental Freights are fairly steady at previous rates.

COALS are quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	775½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	685
Bank of Madras	60,000	50	all	do	68½
National Bank of India	37,325	£20	£12-10	8 do	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		400
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.c.		30
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	2,500	1,000	20 p.c.		1,075
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.c.		1,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.c.		60
Bhowanigunge M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.c.		1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.c.		825
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	5 p.c.		80
Broach Mills	1,500	1,000	all	10 p.c.		2
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.c.		95
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c.		805
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.c.		560
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c.		565
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all			330
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.c.		825
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.c.		865
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	750	1,000	all	30 p.c.		800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	—		600
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.c.		775
Khandesh Spinning ...	1,200	1,000	all	50 p.c.		800
K. Mucanjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.c.		640
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		400
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.c.		1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	—		20
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	2,250	500	all	25p.c.		75
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.c.		1,080
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.c.		975
Mazagon S. and W. Co....	3,000	5,000	...	...		150
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.		750
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	...		50
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	...		30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	1,000	625	all	25 p.c.		625
Oriental	600	1,250	all	75		600
Princess of Wales Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.c.		850
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	600	1,000	all	75 p.c.		800
Soonderdas Spinning...	500	1,000	250	18 p.c.		185
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	all	20 p.c.		850
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	559	1,000	all	25 p.c.		550
Victoria Mills						

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.c.*	740
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.c.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.c.	700
PortGanning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.c.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,000	all	32 p.c.	550
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	525
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.c.	415
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	109
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	57
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	20 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co..	384	1,000	all	100 do	850
Fort Press Co	50	8,000	1,250	50 do	1,000
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.c.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	223½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	390
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,075 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.*	55
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.c.	550

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218 8 0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13 9 1 6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 7 3	do	73
Ditto	..	£20 3 1 17 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19 5 9 13	do	250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th Jan as compared with the statement issued on the 4th January :—

LIABILITIES.	4th Jan. Rs.	11th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,39,541	44,49,868
Do do. at Branches	11,49,164	8,06,537
Other Deposits	1,84,05,445	1,60,70,748
Post Bills.....	38,523	39,750
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	4,46,9.8	5,15,329
	3,60,70,490	3,40,85,232
ASSETS.		
Government Securities Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	44,83,957	35,16,014
Loans on Security of do. do.	18,88,717	19,74,301
Current Accounts, overdrawn	60,35,513	76,70,593
Bills Discounted	3,439	2,558
Stamps	1,13,12,384	1,11,23,134
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,004	3,081	3,000
Amount applied in reduction 1,30,000	3,35,004	3,35,004
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,68,696	1,92,609
,, in hand	1,17,39,749	92,66,119
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,60,70,490	3,40,85,232

THE MONEY MARKET.

(Nicholls & Co.'s Financial Circular for December.)

THE closing month of the year 1878 has brought no improvement in the general course of affairs, and the outlook remains gloomy as ever, various influences having combined to maintain the long-existing depression.

Recent advices from home have helped to intensify rather than relieve the gloom. The failure of the West of England and South Wales Bank, while it has not affected houses having business relations with this country, has increased uneasiness and distrust; and, combined with other large failures, has created a stringency in the money market at home reacting to a large extent on business prospects here.

The belief in an early settlement of the Afghan difficulty cannot with any certainty be relied upon, and the probability of India having to bear its share of the expenses of the war has exercised a prejudicial effect. Rumours affecting the stability of European and native firms in the Western Presidency, culminating in the failure of one of the largest and best known native firms in Bombay, have been a further source of disquiet. In Bombay business has been seriously depressed, the depression being aggravated by the difficulty of obtaining necessary accommodation upon what has hitherto been looked upon as first-class securities. Notwithstanding low freights, and the low level of sterling exchange, the Export trade has been largely restricted, the sparse supplies of cotton and seeds and other produce available for export, together with the drooping prices wired from England, having operated towards that end. The lifeless character of the Import trade has been prolonged by excessive stocks, limited demand, and adverse exchange.

The rates for sterling have fallen with the drop in the price of bar silver, and out of the stringency in the London money market. Government securities are weaker, and the share market except in the case of Spinning Mills stocks, has not been active. At this season of the year a temporary lull in business circles is however expected, and after a month or so it is certain that the prices of food grains will be lowered, and with replenished stocks business in exports will be quickened. Just now these prices are double their normal and nearly approach *famine* rates, thus crippling trade, and causing distress and misery to the poor releases throughout the country.

Early in the month the Bank raised its *minimum* by 5 per cent, and added 1 per cent. to the margin for Loans on Government Paper. This was attributable to the tightness of money caused by requirements for the provinces, and for bringing produce to the market. Also in financing for the indigo sales. No further tightening of the screw was found necessary, and the rate still stands at 5 per cent. while charges in the bazaar are lower. On the 4th December £300,000 Council Bills were allotted to Calcutta at 1·7 5-16 about 3-32d. below the previous week's rates. None were offered on the 13th, and there were no buyers on the 20th, but on the 24 h £300,000 were let go at 1-6¾. To-day £240,000 will be put up for sale. Bar Silver in the meantime had been gradually falling from 50¾d. to 49¾d., and shipments of the metal of £190,000 to Bombay and £70,000 to Calcutta advised. Exchange, which opened at 1·7 7-16 for demand Bank Bills, is now no better than 1-6¾, and closes weak. The hardening rates of money in London had the effect of largely widening the margin between long and short usance Bills, and Telegraphic Transfers were with difficulty procurable. The prospects for any immediate improvement in sterling exchange seem to be as remote as ever. As regards the market for Government Securities, it has remained in a state of utter stagnation. Banks declined to purchase to any extent the new Loan Paper, and the 2nd instalments which fell due on the 19th were financed for, by sales of the portion of the allotments then deliverable, at from 3 to 4 annas below market rates. The diversity in the quotations for 4 and 4½ per cents. still exists, and until some definite and favourable intelligence is received from the Frontier, this torpid condition of the paper market will continue.

The character of the year now closing, in its monetary and commercial aspects, remains to be chronicled, and this (as has been our practice in past years) we propose to do as briefly as possible.

The year opened with a dull and unsettled feeling pervading the market, after a long period of disquiet in financial and mercantile circles which attended the rupture in Europe. The year 1877 had been singularly unprofitable for trade notwithstanding an abundance of unemployed resources. The harvest in England was below the average; imports had largely increased, while exports had steadily declined, the revenue fell below the estimates, and the condition of trade had suffered by foreign competition. Silver had fallen during 1877 to about 56¼ per oz., and owing to the Indian famine, exports of silver to this country approached 13 millions sterling, the imports and exports of that metal in 1878 having exceeded the average by about 9½ millions sterling; the most unsatisfactory feature was the falling-off of the exports, which (excluding bullion) bore a most unfavourable comparison with the imports.

The Bank of Bengal raised its rate in February from 6 to 9 per cent., the pressure on the Presidency Banks having been unusually severe; the unfavourable attending the Turko-Russian war exercised a damaging influence, the advanced charges for accommodation checked business, rates of Government Paper fell about 1 per cent., and transactions in shares were restricted. In March the firm attitude of Russia provoked the calling out of the Reserves in England, and there appeared to be an end to all means of mediation. The active steps taken by the head of the Government pointed to prolonged hostilities in which England and Russia would probably be the chief actor. The unfavourable news, affecting this market adversely, 4 per cents. fell to Rs. 93-10-0. The Budget estimates for 1878-79, inclusive of 2¾ millions provincial rates and taxes, gave a Revenue of 63½ millions sterling. Expenditure 61 millions, excluding 4½ millions for Public Works. It was proposed that 2½ millions be borrowed, but the time and place of issue was not named. In this month the Bill for rendering silver dollars legal tender was passed in the United States Senate, and the effect was temporarily to counteract the downward tendency in exchange which followed the fall in silver from 56½d. to 54d.

In April the Bank's rate was reduced from 9 to 7 per cent. The protracted suspense which attended the political complications in Europe became most trying, and had the effect of prostrating business operations, and all the enterprise was held in check by the condition and threatening character of the telegrams from Europe. In May the Bank's minimum was reduced from 7 to 4 per. cent, owing to the rapid accumulation of its resources. The New 4½ per cent. Loan of 2½ Crores was launched in this month and at a rate by no means favourable to Government the average rate of issue having been Rs 98-6-10. In July the declaration of peace, combined with other influences, tended to a temporary revival in business, Government Paper advanced, and transactions in the Share market were more active. All fears as to the failure of the crops were removed, and the prospects of reduced prices in grain led to the expectation of increased activity in the Export trade. Government Paper advanced 2 per cent. the New Loan quoting at Rs. 102-8-0. Pressing Companies' shares moved upwards with marked rapidity, and Jute, Cotton, and Coal stocks registered an appreciable advance in prices. In August a Notification appeared announcing a New 4½ per cent. Loan of 10 Crores to be applied in payment of the 5½ per cent Loan of that amount falling due on the 31st May 1879. The circumstances connected with the issue of this Loan are so fresh in the memory, and the dissatisfaction with which the entire management was regarded was of so marked a character, as to render recapitation of the facts herequite unnecessary. In September rumours of threatened trouble on the Frontier began to circulate, and effectually crushed all hopes of a revival in commerce and industry, and depressed quotations of Government Paper fully 1½ per cent. In October during the *Doorga Poojah* a further severe blow was dealt to any such hopes of improvement in commercial and financial circles by the announcement of the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank, and the suspension of several large firms in London, Glasgow, and Bombay; and the most serious apprehensions of further disasters followed the intelligence. The critical condition of the Indian exchequer, growing uneasiness with respect to foreign complications, and the prospects of a long and costly Afghan war, all helped to paralyse trade and increase the gloom hanging over the immediate future. The Bank of England was forced to advance its minimum to 6 per cent., a prohibitive rate, which effectually checked the fears of panic, alleviated the excitement materially, and resulted in evincing the thorough soundness of the Bank's position in spite of the pressure put upon its resources under seriously disturbing influences. In India, instead of lightness, there was a superabundance of unemployed capital seeking employment, and on the 7th November the Bank of Bengal reduced its rate to 3 per cent., while money was procurable outside at 1 to 1½ per cent. below that minimum. The old discussion on the Currency has been revived, but reference thereto must be postponed to a future opportunity.

The following comparison of the rates of Sterling Exchange at the close of each year since 1874 may prove of interest :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Bank Bills, 6 months'...	1-10¾	1-9¾	1-9 15/16	1-9 3/16	1-7½
Credit Bills do. ...	1-10¾	1-9 15/16	1-10 3/16	1-9¾	1-7¾
Document Bills do. ...	1-10 11-16	1-10¾	1-10¾	1-9 7/16	1-7¾
Demand Bank Bills ...	1-10 9/16	1-9 7/16	1-9¾	1-8¾	1-6¾

—Calcutta, Jan. 1, 1879.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP GENEVIEVE, 1,336 tons, Captain J. F. Skews, will sail to-day for Callao in ballast.

THE BARQUE MAKELAND, 919 tons, Captain J. W. Darkin, will sail to-day for Callao in ballast.

THE SHIP GLENCORA, 1,066 tons, Captain W. Brown, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Kutch, with a general cargo, and 85 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PHILWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Bhavnagar, with specie, and 15 deck passengers.

THE S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076, tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Bussorah, with a general cargo and 66 horses, and 50 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE LANDORE, 713 tons, Captain C. A. Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Moulmein, 12th Dec., with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. CERVIN, 1,241 tons, Captain Robert Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Cardiff, 11th Dec., via Port Said, with a cargo of 2,179 tons coals, and Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hill, Mr. D Burgerzet, Mr. J. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PEMBA, 987 tons, Captain H. L. Gay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues and seven children, Mr. Rochin, Father Antonio, Mr. W. J. Sonellie, General Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and three children, Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. H. B. Major, Mrs. Drury, and 54 deck passengers.

THE S. S. BENARTY, 1,119 tons, Captain J. Patter, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Liverpool, 10th Dec, via the Suez Canal, with Mr. Lumsdey as passenger, and the following cargo :—113 bales twist, 1,491 packages piecegoods, 12 cases thread, 39 packages earthenware, 30 cases brass, 66 packages glassware, 17 packages spirit, 5 cases umbrellas, 73 packages steel, 196 kegs lead ore, 250 kegs rediseed, 204 cases soap, 248 casks ale, 6,811 bundles iron hoops, 100 packages sulphate of copper, 16 packages wine, 155 casks nails, 46 cases stout, 66 packages oyder, 10 cases lamps, and 1,702 bars and 1,436 bundles iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Jan. 9.
	Landore	Anderson.....	Moulmein, Dec. 12.
12	Cervin (s).....	Taylor	Cardiff, Dec. 11.
	Benarty (s).....	Patter	Liverpool, Dec. 10.
	Lumley Castle (s)...	Sanders.....	Bussorah, Dec. 31.
13	Oribe	Hoare	Mauritius, Dec. 3.
	Jungfrau.....	Lawson.....	Mauritius, Dec. 6.
	Pemba (s).....	Gay	Calcutta, Dec. 23.
	Scootra (s)	Starratt.....	Bussorah, Dec. 29.
	Columbia (s)	Young	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	The Tweed	Rice	Akyab.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Klee, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Genevieve Strickland, Skewes, to Callao.
Barque Markland, Dakin, to Callao.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
9 Commilla (s) .....Macaulay .....Rangoon, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 9—Steamer Reliance. Barque Diogene.

PASSENGERS.
Per Commilla—Mr Dunlop, Mr Burot, Mr Lochhart, Mr Haden, Major Hughes, Mr Schmidt and son, Miss Chaplain and 3 children.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.
Jan.
11 Umballa (s)..... Rangoon and N. P.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Baltimore, s—1,014 cwts. bones and 8 cwts. ship hair Forbes and Co.
European, s—71 bales cotton waste, Govindjee Dwarkhadas; 40 bales wool, Govindjee Modhowjee.

FOR LONDON.
Kashgar, s—75 cwts. D. horn, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 2 cases shawls. Abdoola Ashjee; 4 boxes silver coins (Rs. 41,000) and 8 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,81,800), Curseljee Soorabjee; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 70,000), The Agra Bank; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 26,700), The Oriental Bank; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2, 26,000), and 7 boxes silver coins (Rs. 48,500), The National Bank; 2 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs. 2, 40, 400), Jeejeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia; 3 cwts. E. teeth, Surift Durveeb; 14 P. teeth, Rumboriah Girdhariah; 16 boxes gold bars and coins, (Rs. 11,75,800) and 23 boxes silver coins (Rs. 47,200), The C. M. Bank of I. L. and China.

FOR HAVRE.
Rydall Hall, s—6,000 cwts. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Helunstedt, s—1602 cwts. teelseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Kashgar, s—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 23,000), David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 12th January 1879.
Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·948
Temperature of the Air	73·9
Wet Bulb thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	788
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	78·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·5
General Direction of Wind	E, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	162

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 14.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice will take Chamber business and will sit in Court to hear motions only.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Summary Suit.
613-78—Smith and F—Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy vs The Albert Mills Company.
667-78—Bhaishunker N—Nagindass Mohokumchund vs The Albert Manufacturing Company.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.
703-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Premcorbai.
197-78—Khunderoo N—Jewram Bulden and another vs Venayek Ramchundra—Hearn, C and L.
239-78—Tyabjee and S—Hebtoola Shaik Fuckroodin vs Maya Saheb Goolamhoosein.
497-78—Bhaishunker N—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Robert Knight and others—Jefferson and P.
434-78—Craigie, Land O—Keshrimul Sobhagmul vs Joharmul Chandamul.
482-78—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Tookidass Jairaz and others—Macfarlane and G.
491-78—Fletcher S and I—Tricomdass Lowjee vs Sullaman Hoosanan.
570-78—Muljee and B—Jairaz Macanjee and others vs Premchund Roychund.
609-78—In person—Anunda Shewa and others vs Shaik Ahmed Sulleman.
615-78 Macfarlane and G—Ruttonsey Damjee and others vs The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company.
616-78—Lynch and T—Canjee Furbut and others vs The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.
592-74—Fletcher, S and F—(for Pauper)—Abbs Succoor Beg Mahomed vs Coverjee Pragjee and another—Lynch and T.
389-74—Macfarlane and G—Canjee Ludha and others vs Jadow, Jee Nuthoo—Chalk and W.
46-8—Chalk and W—Mockhund Bhagdee vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
770-73—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai—Shamroo P.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Such of the following New Long Causes which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree, and Undefended Cause in the list on the morning of the 20th inst. will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 26-78.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.
593-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tucker and Co vs Gungaram Feerjee—M H Khan.
641-78—Fletcher S and I—Gungaram and Sons vs. Bhicajee Succaram and others—H Bicknell.
543-78—Janardhan and G—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Valibhoy alias Jorabebee—Bakrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—P Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
238-78—Ardeshir and H—Gouldass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Waljee Hoosein and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Moosanee vs Jeitha Purshotum and others—Fletcher, S and F.
26-78—Fletcher S and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Masi vs Suggar bin Abdeola bin Yusoof Suggar and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 2.

Major General Vanrenen, R A, is permitted to proceed to the port of embarkation, and thence to England, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Fusiliers—Lieut Gall to be Adjutant, vice Clarke, vacated.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieut Hammond to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Howard, invalided.
9th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut MacKenzie, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, in succession to Major Willis, vacated on promotion.

Under the directions, and thence to England, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Fusiliers—Lieut Gall to be Adjutant, vice Clarke, vacated.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieut Hammond to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Howard, invalided.
9th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut MacKenzie, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, in succession to Major Willis, vacated on promotion.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England.

The names of the following officers are added to the list of those detailed for duty with a transport corps in the field :—

Major J D Dyson-Laurie, 34th foot.
Captain S W Bell, 34th foot.
Captain A P Broome, 6ent Light Inft.
Captain W Mackie, 1-2nd foot.
Lieutenant (Local Captain) W A Wynter, 33rd foot.
Lieut Boothby, No 6in Battery, 6th Brigade, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Rawal Pindi, for duty with D Battery 4th Brigade R Artillery.

The undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons, recently arrived from England, are posted as follows :—

1st Class Verterinary Surgeon C Steel to Quetta, for duty with the 1st Division Field Force.
1st Class Verterinary Surgeon T J Lang, R A, for duty with the 2nd Division Peshawar Valley Field Force.
Veterinary Surgeon J K Grainger, Veterinary Department, for duty at Mustra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut Loyd (E Battery A Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.
Veterinary Surgeon J Mills (E Battery A Brigade) to England to appear before a medical board.
Veterinary Surgeon F Smith (A Battery C Brigade, doing duty with G Battery A Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.
Lieut Sharland, (No 2 Battery 9th Brigade), to England, to appear before a medical board.
Quartermaster M Robinson, (Royal Artillery, Lahore division,) to England, to appear before a medical board.
2nd Foot—Major T Kelly-Kenny, to England, to appear before a medical board.
15th Foot—2nd Lieut Forster, to England, to appear before a medical board.
65th Foot—Captain Dalgety to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, R. V. R.
Bombay, 13th January 1879.

1 Sergt Instructor Abbott is appointed to act as Sergt Major to the Corps vice Wiseman who resigns.
2 Lance Corpl Crofts is appointed to act as Sergt Instr and posted to Byculla, vice Abbott.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.
Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....15th, 3h. 53·2m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.				
Tues. 14	.....	6 38	5 40	57 m 6 36 a
Wed. 15	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 41	30 m 6 39 a
Th. 16	.....	6 38	5 42	8 m 7 8 a
Fri. 17	.....	6 38	5 42	5 27 m 5 27 a
Sat. 18	.....	6 38	5 43	6 60 m 8 50 a
Sun. 19	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	8 18 m 9 53 a
Mon. 20

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

BRUSHES WITH THE ENEMY NEAR KANDAHAR.

CAMP, TAKTIPUL, JAN. 7.

The affair between the enemy's Cavalry and General Palliser's troops was more serious than was first supposed. About 2,000 of the enemy were present. They had intended to raid our camp on Moharrum night, and subsequently they thought to attack and overpower General Palliser's small force. After dispersing first a party of 300, the two horse guns and small escort of 50 sabres were threatened by the whole body of the enemy. The guns retired, and the right wing Baluchis (Colonel Nicholetts) were hurried up. These opened fire on the enemy at four hundred yards, who returned it with their carbines ineffectually. This fight continued for about half an hour, when, as it was becoming dark, the enemy disappeared. They are supposed to have lost about fifty men during the day, besides a large number wounded.

The whole force moves to-day, and will only probably halt once until Kandahar is reached.

The enemy's Cavalry referred to above are supposed to have retreated up to the walls of the city.

CAMP, ABOUT 12 MILES FROM TAKTIPUL.

General Biddulph's advanced guard, on arriving at this ground yesterday afternoon, observed a body of the enemy's cavalry, 300 strong, and a few footmen drawn up on the other side of a nullah on the long slope of a kotal facing. Two horse guns on the ground opened fire, each round being at once effective and several men and horses were rolled over. The enemy, not liking this, began slowly to retire, our troops following and sustaining their fire. In the meantime, General Palliser was advancing on the other side of the Kojuck, by the Gwaja-Taktipul road, and hearing firing he detached parties of the 1st P. C. and 15th Hussars, under Major Luck, of the latter regiment. They soon met the retreating enemy and immediately charged, cut up, and dispersed them after a short but sharp sword fight. Major Luck and two of the Hussars wounded were our casualties. The enemy left 24 dead on the ground, seven prisoners, and some horses. The whole force, will probably concentrate to-morrow at Taktipul. The weather is mild, with occasional showers of rain.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegrams :—

JALLALABAD, JAN. 12.

On the 10th January another reconnaissance party went out a few miles past Dowlatzai towards the Sufed Koh. This fertile plain, stretching onward with plenty of water to a height of 3,000 feet above the sea, is gradually gained, and as the people are friendly, the country might easily be explored further south.

News from Basawal states that several thousand men of the neighbouring tribes are fighting together. To prevent any possible attack, General Tytler has thrown up earthworks.

It is satisfactory to learn that Azdulfallah Khan and other Ghilzai chiefs have declined to answer Yakub Khan's summons to Kabul.

The difficult portion of the road along the Khyber Pass between Lundi Kotal and Lundi Khana, where two artillery accidents occurred, is at last to be repaired. The telegraph was opened there yesterday, and the line is to be continued right through from Ali Musjid. The health of the native troops here is much improved. Picquets of hill tribes near Sherghai are to be abolished, but severe measures will be taken against all armed men found wandering near the posts.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A LADY.

LAHORE, JAN. 12.

A murderous assault was committed here to-day on Mrs. Gordon, daughter of Colonel Willes, by a khidmutgar, arising out of a dispute about money. Her throat was cut in two places, but no artery touched. She is believed to be out of danger. The assailant afterwards cut his own throat severely. He was arrested.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAR AT BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 13.

A public durbar was held this morning by His Highness the Raja of Bhownagar to express his high sense of the services rendered by his veteran Dewan, Gourishankar Oodeshankar, C.S.I., on that Minister's tendering his resignation, and to nominate as his successor his deputy, Shamaldass Parmanandass.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH YAKUB KHAN.

STATEMENT BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The *Times* of to-day in an article states that it has reason to believe that information has been officially sent to Yakub Khan that the conditions of peace contain terms such as he can honorably accept.

General Roberts will not resume the post of Quarter-Master General after the conclusion of the war.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Midland Institute at Birmingham, containing the largest Shakesperian library in England, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Consols remain unchanged at 95¾.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-6¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do.	78½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	95¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	114
Bar Silver	49⅛
Oriental Bank Shares	£31
Chartered „ „	£17-10
Do. Mercantile „ „	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	„
edits, 3 „ „	1s. 7 11-16d.	„
ocuments, 3 „ „	1s. 7¾d.	„
ns	2-07½.	„

MR. NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S FAILURE.

THE report was generally current yesterday that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee left Bombay on Friday last by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and is now sojourning in Damaun. The large quantity of baggage that left by that day's train attracted, we are told, the notice of some railway officials: it was such as would have accompanied a Hindu gentleman of high position. A contemporary stated on Saturday that a private meeting of the mill creditors was to be held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, solicitors; and that Mr. Kessowjee Naik had offered to pay in full the mill debts for which his son is responsible, in the following instalments :—Eight annas in the rupee at once, and two annas every succeeding year for the next four years, the conditions being that no interest was to be charged on the instalments. Neither statement is correct. No meeting was held at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert; nor does Mr. Kessowjee Naik offer to pay the mill creditors in the manner mentioned above, or anything like it. If he did there is not a creditor, we believe, who would not accept the proposal with alacrity. Some of the principal creditors, who have presented a bold front hitherto, met Mr. Kessowjee Naik yesterday afternoon at his office in Elphinstone Circle, in order to see whether he had to offer terms more favourable or more reasonable than those that have already been brought forward on his behalf. A short writing in Gujarati was produced, wherein a committee of ten creditors was named with power to receive from Mr. Kessowjee all his property except the trust estate. No definitive idea was given of what the property is worth at present; but Mr. Kessowjee gave his word that he would surrender everything, and leave all his books open for examination by the members of the committee; and that should he be found in future to have concealed anything, he should be liable to any penalty that the committee might propose. No offer whatever was made to pay even a fraction of a rupee at once; and the want of it seemed to keep many of the creditors at bay. They were asked to sign the paper, thereby giving their assent to leave in the hands of the committee all the details of an arrangement to be made with Mr. Kessowjee Naik. The opposition of some creditors seemed, however, to be insuperable; and as far as it could ascertain, the private consultation of yesterday bore no fruit.

COLONEL HOGG, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Bombay Army, goes to Sukkur at once as head of the transport service. Colonel Pottinger acts for Colonel Hogg. Who is to act for Colonel Pottinger is not yet known, but Captain Leckie is talked of.

WE learn by telegram that Lieutenant Hugh Ross, R. A., died at Quetta on the 12th instant.

THE Turkish Government has sent a corvette to cruise in the Persian Gulf to assist in suppressing the piracies that have been manifested lately.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind Issue), writing on the subject of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s failure, says :—"A million sterling is as large *pro tanto* in Bombay as the sacco of Rome by Gibbon, or the trust deed of a quarter of a million in—as Cousin Jonathan says—"a circumstance." The long and short of the matter seems that Mr. Kessowjee Naik, having secured this trust, still retained power unlimited as Director in the four Mills which his son administered as Manager and Secretary; that the capital and returns of the Mills were used, as Mr. Payne asserts, for purposes of private trade by Nursey with Kessowjee Naik's and the co-directors' sanction and connivance; and that Nursey's speculations failing, the loss has to come on the shareholders, who are the unmerited sufferers for transactions in which their made sufferers for transactions in which their money has been used and lost, but from which they could not have derived one iota of benefit! We don't see that the matter can be put in any other light; and if the case be so, we can see no more flagrant turpidity in the conduct that has consigned the Glasgow Bank directors to prison on a criminal charge than in that of the Directors of the Bombay Mills, which also involves hardship and cruel losses, if not total ruin, to many who trusted in Kessowjee Naik and his son as the modern Midases of Bombay.

THE *Russkaya Pravda* of 4-16th November confirms the statement that the destruction of the dam of the Oxus at Bent, and the consequent flow of water into the Uzboi, an old bed of the Oxus, is regarded by the Russian authorities as a very important politico-geographical event. The Uzboi is being explored by a Russian expedition, with a view to the initiation of such engineering works as may be necessary for the improvement of its navigation.

ON the evening of the 4th instant there was a great fire in Rangoon, and as most of the houses in that town are built entirely of wood, fully a hundred buildings were destroyed in about an hour. Of two-and-a-half blocks of houses, only three structures were left standing. One of these is the office of the local *Times* newspaper, and the *Rangoon Gazette* explains that as the *Times* office was in the direct line of fire, it was gutted of its contents by willing but unskilful hands, who in their anxiety to save the printing materials have made what is known in the printing room as "pie" (a hotch-potch) of all types in the office. For this reason the unfortunate editor claims the indulgence of his subscribers for five or six days while he sets his house in order, and his brother *literateur*, with a generosity which it is pleasant to contemplate, also takes a holiday to help him in the work. Such dangers (the *Indian Daily News* complains) never come near the offices of our local contemporaries, or our own holidays might be less like angels' visits.

THE following is taken from an article on the "Influence exercised by trees on the climate and general characteristics of the Peninsula of India" in the October number of the *Indian Forester* :—

Murray gives a number of instances showing the influence of trees on the spread of cholera. One of these may find a place here :—

"The fact is generally believed, and not long ago the Medical Officer of Jhansi, in Central India, offered a striking proof of it. During the widespread epidemic of cholera in Allahabad in 1859, those parts of the garrison whose barracks had the advantage of having trees near them enjoyed an indisputable exemption, and precisely in proportion to the thickness and nearness of the trees. Thus the European cavalry in the Wellington barracks, which stand between four rows of mango trees, but are yet to a certain extent open, suffered much less than the 4th European regiment, whose quarters were on a high bare ground, exposed to the full influence of the wind, while the Bengal Horse Artillery, who were in a thicket of mango trees, had but a single case of sickness, and the exemption cannot be regarded as accidental, as the next year the comparative immunity was precisely the same."

"We learn from Ebermeyer's work, that the temperature of the trees in a forest, and even in the tops of them, is always lower than the air in the forest.

"The shade of a single tree, therefore, cools, not only by intercepting the sun's rays, but also by the effect of gentle fanning. The shelter of a thick wood, however, is much more agreeable than that of a single tree. The air in a wood is cooler than that of an open space exposed to the sun. The air from outside is drawn into the wood, is cooled by it, and cools us again. And it is not only the air that cools us, but the trees themselves. Observation has shown that the trunks of trees in a wood, breast high, even at the hottest time of the day, are 5 per cent. cooler than the air."

THE *London and China Telegraph* reports the death, under strange circumstances, of the Chinese general Lu-Sho, who is described as having been recently ennobled for his victories over Yakoob Khan. This description points to the deceased officer having been Liu Kin-t'ang, the conqueror of Karashar, Kurle, Kuche, and other cities in Kashgaria, and lately the general in command on the Kuldja rontier. The report, which is said to have arrived at Kuldja from Aksu, states that, having completed his military dispositions on the Kuldja frontier, it occurred to General Liu that the body of Yakoob Khan would be a fit trophy to forward to Pekin as evidence of the complete success which had attended the Chinese arms. With this object in view he went to Kashgar personally to supervise the recovery and identification of the body. This done, he returned to his command, and on the way complained of illness which shortly developed into a fever, produced by the unhealthy nature of his self-imposed task, and of which he died a few days afterwards. It is quite in accordance with Chinese custom to exhume the body of a defeated rebel leader and to send his head as a trophy to Pekin; and it is probable, therefore, that the body of Yakoob Khan was one object of Liu's search underground; but at the same time it is not unlikely that he had a more practical aim in view, and that he wished to repeat at the capital the experiment which he made at Kurle, where he dug up enormous quantities of stores and supplies of every kind which had been buried by the flying rebels. The fact of his making excavations may also have furnished a convenient excuse for attributing his death to the cause assigned. But he was a successful general ruling over a conquered territory, and under such circumstances in Central Assia sudden deaths are not unfrequent.

AT this moment, says the *Athenæum*, when the sad death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse has excited a universal feeling of sorrow and sympathy, it may not be amiss to call attention to the outcome of one of the Princess Alice's last visits to this country, the translation of Miss Octavia Hill's excellent work on the London poor, which was executed at Her Royal Highness's instigation: "Octavia Hill: aus der Londoner Armenpflege (Homes of the London Poor) Uebersetzt im Aufrage Ihrer Koniglichen Hoheit, der Grossherzogin von Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, 1878." The Princess wrote a preface to this translation. She had been much struck by the effect of such work as Miss Hill's on the homes of the people and their relation to the rich, exclaiming, "It is beautiful! it is like what one has among tenants in the country in England." She wished to see houses bought in some such way in Germany, but wisely said the work ought not to depend on her entirely, but that she must find ladies to superintend it. She hoped the translation would bring volunteers to her aid. Her untimely death has prevented her project taking effect. The lamented Princess showed great kindness to many eminent literary men in Germany. One instance may be mentioned, that of C. F. Pohl, the Librarian of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde at Vienna. Her Royal Highness's sympathy was excited by reading the first volume of his "Life of Haydn," and learning that the author is a native of Darmstadt.

THE *Morning Post* says it was no mere ceremony of Royal state by which the funeral solemnities of the interment of the remains of the Princess Alice in the Mausoleum at Rosenhoe were observed. The heart of the country has been pierced by the sorrow which the death of that most noble exemplar of all that is laudable and admirable in the devotion of womanhood has occasioned. The Princess, retired as her life was, and absolutely devoted to her family, whether as daughter and sister, or as wife and mother, had endeared herself not only to those who had the privilege of being near her, but also to the outer world to whom her domistic virtues were unobtrusively made known. Regard this bereavement from what point we may, it is an affliction to the entire English people, not only here, but throughout the British Empire. It will not, however, be without its lessons if it deepen in all minds a sense of the earnestness, the opportunities, and the responsibilities of life; if it bind together in closer unity of a common sympathy, a common loyalty, and a common aspiration after the highest good the vast multitudes who all over the world acknowledge the gracious sway of her Majesty, and who weep with her in her sorrows as devotedly as they rejoice with her in the greatness and the goodness that are the glory of her reign.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.

ONE of the most striking amongst the many architectural beauties of Bombay is—or will be when its present surrounding of scaffolding is removed—the great tower attached to the University Library, and which is described officially as the Rajabae Clock Tower. The name is derived, as most people in Bombay have probably heard, from the fact that the cost of the structure has been met from a gift by Mr. Premchund Roychund of three lakhs of rupees dedicated to the memory of Rajabae, the donor's deceased mother. This magnificent gift to the town was made in the palmy days—still remembered as such by some few fortunate individuals—known as the Share Mania, when Mr. Premchund Roychund was the foremost of those for the time being Midas-like financiers, of whom it might be said that everything they touched turned, if not literally to gold, to rupees, which if sufficiently multiplied in quantity are a very good substitute; and that was a period when the rupee represented to the full the standard which everyone except the compilers of elementary geographies knows it nowadays fails very far short of, and when a sum of three lakhs of rupees was really worth thirty thousand pounds, and not the something less than twenty-five thousand which is its present value.

The construction of the tower, according to the design of Sir Gilbert Scott, was sanctioned by the local Government on the 16th January 1869, as a tablet in the University Library informs us, "His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Chancellor; the Reverend John Wilson, F.R.S., Vice Chancellor," and the work was commenced on the 1st of March in that year. The same tablet states that "the work was completed in November 1878," the tower being regarded as complete when the topmost stone was fixed, though, as a glance will show, there still remains considerable work to be done before the scaffolding can be removed, and the workmen withdrawn. This work, however, is altogether of a superficial description, such as fixing the clock in position and completing the carving of the ornamental stonework on the face of the tower. The height of the structure, from the ground to the topmost finial, is 166 feet, and it is divided into eight parts, namely, the porch, the first floor, the second floor, the third floor, the fifth floor, the sixth floor, the octagonal portion, and the cupola. The ceilings of the porch and of the room on the first floor are of Porebandar stone, groined, supported on ribs. Access to the tower is afforded by a solid stone spiral staircase, which is only about 1ft. 9 in. wide, so that some of our citizens will not have much chance of getting nearer to the top than the ample staircase of the Library itself will take them. Even to those whose slender build will admit of their worming themselves up and down the screw-like passage, an ascent to the top or *vice versa* is a considerable undertaking, not to be regarded lightly, and better not to be attempted by persons weak of limb or short of breath. But for those who can make it, the advantages gained by an ascent well repay the trouble. The first floor which is 25 ft. from the ground forms part of the upper room of the Library. From the first to the second floor is a long climb, the distance being 42 feet and the number of steps sixty-two. This second floor is to be used as a study for the Registrar of the University, who, considering the difficulty of approach one or two other of the peculiarities of the situation, is not altogether to be congratulated on its possession. The room is of good size, being 23 ft. square, is well lighted, and will no doubt be comfortably furnished; but it might perhaps be a cause of uneasiness to a nervous Registrar that the ceiling has a huge hole, several feet square, in the centre, which corresponds to other holes in the ceilings above, so that one can look straight up to the ceiling of the dial room, some 115 feet. The rooms above will not be occupied, so that there is not much danger of anything falling down, unless an unfortunate visitor should become giddy and topple over, or one of the big weights of the clock, to allow room for the rise and fall of which these apertures have been left, should get detached from its fastening and come down with a run; but a man afflicted with nerves might regard the presence of the shaft and its accompaniments overhead as very little safer than the sword of Democles to sit under, and the boldest of Registrars would probably take care to fix his seat and desk in a corner, so as to leave anything that might happen to get astray nothing more impressionable than the strong teak flooring to come in contact with. The shaft through the centre of the tower has been utilised in the construction of the building to hoist the materials through. The scaffolding commences from the second floor, and rests on strong teak beams bracketed through the walls of the Registrar's study. The third floor is 26 feet above the second, and forms a room 23 feet square and 20 feet high. The fourth floor is the dial chamber where the great clock is to be, and has in its four sides four dial openings, each 12 feet 6 inches diameter. Under the dials outside are four little galleries, each approached separately by a small door, and protected by ornamental stone balustrades. A little above the dials, the Chamber is converted from a square, which form the tower observes to this point, into an octagon, the projection being thrown on large cut stone corbels. The clock machinery will be hung from a suspended floor supported by stone corbels let into the masonry. The clock, which has cost thirty thousand rupees, is to be sent out from England, and a man specially qualified for the work is to come out to superintend its being fixed in position. A visitor to the dial room at present would notice the end of a large pipe, an inch and a half in diameter, which is carried along the roof of the spiral staircase from the bottom, and is intended to supply gas for illuminating the dials. After leaving the dial chamber, the staircase ascends only one more short flight, and then ceases, at a height of a hundred and eighty odd feet from the ground. The four angle minarets which crown the corners of the square terminate at this point, where a small gallery and parapet wall run all round the structure. Here, where the octagon as seen from outside commences, future visitors will have to close their ascent. But this will not be regarded in the light of a hardship. The height is sufficient to make the largest and tallest buildings around look very pigmy structures indeed, and a magnificent view is gained, not only of the town and harbour, but also of the country on one side and the sea on the other for many miles. Fifteen feet above the gallery in niches cut in the pillars which form the corners of the octagon, are large figures, each 5ft. high, representing the different races and costumes of Western India, and higher still, some thirty odd feet above the gallery, where the octagon ceases and the cupola commences, are another series of figures of the same description, standing out boldly at the top of the pillars supporting the angle ribs of the cupola. These figures, which have been modelled by Rao Bahadur Muckoond Ramchunder, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the work, and carved on the spot out of Porebandar stone, are very accurate representations of the peculiar types of face and dress which are noticeable amongst many of the numerous castes included in the native communities of the Bombay Presidency. There are the mild Hindu; the shrewd Kutchi; the traditionally fierce Rajput, with his hand on the hilt of a huge tulwar; a praying Parsi, appropriately facing towards Back Bay, in which position so many Parsis are seen every day at their devotions; a sleek high caste Brahman; a demon; a Gujarat Bunnia; a Ghogari Bunnia; a Marwar Bunnia; and a Kathiawari. From the top of the octagon the cupola gracefully rises about 52 feet to a point, on which is fixed a large round ball. The original plan contemplated a crowning feature of ornamental iron work, but this has been dispensed with. The only metal work about the cupola is the lightning conductor, a copper tube, 2½ inches diameter, which runs down to the ground and is then carried sixty feet away and imbedded twelve feet below the surface, at a point where water was found.

The chief construction of the square tower consists of flat bedded rubble masonry walls, with Coorla stone facing. The cornices and window dressings, balustrades, parapets, &c., are of Porebandar stone elaborately carved. Above the four clock dials are four ornamental pediments. The octagonal feature and cupola are constructed entirely of Porebandar stone, and are ornamented with crochets, finials, and highly carved tympanum. The carving on this part of the work was all done below, the pieces being finished and fitted together and afterwards hoisted up and fixed in their places; but the corbels, parapets, panels, and cornices of the third, fourth, and fifth storeys have still to be carved, and this is delicate work which will occupy some time. But the clock and machinery have not yet arrived from England, and by the time they are in position, probably the whole of the other work will be finished.

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KANDAHAR.

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KANDAHAR—Lat. 31° 37'. Long. 65° 28'. Elev. 34° 84.' A town of Afghanistan situated between the Argandab and Tarnak river, 89 miles south-west Kalat i-Ghilzee, 233 miles south-west Ghazni, 318 miles south-west Kabul, 75 east Girishk, 236 miles east south-east Farah, 380 miles south-east Herat, 144 miles north-west Quetta, 254 miles north-west Kalat-i-Nasir, 343 miles north-west Jacobabad, 450 miles west north-west Multan, 360 miles west Dera Ishmail Khan.

Kandahar is situated on a level plain covered with cultivation. On the south and east are detached hills; on the north and west a low ridge. Its shape is an irregular oblong, the length being from north to south, and with a circuit of 3 miles, 1,023 rods. It is surrounded by a ditch, 24 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and by a wall which is 20½ feet thick at the bottom, 14½ feet thick at the top, and 27 feet in height.

The wall is made of mud hardened by exposure to the sun, and without revetment of stone or brick. The length of the west face is 1,967 yards, of the east 1,810, of the south 1,345, and of the north 1,164.

There are six gates, *viz.*, the Badurani and Kabul on the east face, the Shikarpur on the south, the Herat and Topkhana on the west, and the Idgah on the north.

The gateways are defended by six double bastions, and the angles are protected by four large circular towers. The curtains between the bastions have 54 small bastions distributed along the faces.

From the Herat gate a street runs to the Kabul gate through the city, and another commencing from the Shikarpur gate leads to the citadel, crossing it at right angles near the centre. At the point of their intersection is a large dome 50 yards in diameter, which is called the Charsu. These four principal streets are about 40 yards wide, and are lined with shops and houses.

These streets are named after the gates to which they respectively lead from the Charsu, except in the case of the street which goes to the citadel, and is named the Shahi Bazar. This street is very narrow both at the north and south ends, the first floor, the fifth floor, the sixth floor, the octagonal portion, and the cupola. The ceilings of the porch and of the room on the first floor are of Porebander stone, groined, supported on ribs. Access to the tower is afforded by a solid stone spiral staircase, which is only about 1ft. 9 in. wide, so that some of our citizens will not have much chance of getting nearer to the top than the ample staircase of the Library itself will take them. Even to those whose slender build will admit of their worming themselves up and down the screw-like passage, an ascent to the top or *vice versa* is a considerable undertaking, not to be regarded lightly, and better not to be attempted by persons weak of limb or short of breath. 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From the Herat gate a street runs to the Kabul gate through the city, and another commencing from the Shikarpur gate leads to the citadel, crossing it at right angles near the centre. At the point of their intersection is a large dome 50 yards in diameter, which is called the Charsu. These four principal streets are about 40 yards wide, and are lined with shops and houses.

These streets are named after the gates to which they respectively lead from the Charsu, except in the case of the street which goes to the citadel, and is named the Shahi Bazar. This street is very narrow both at the north and north entrance, and leads first into an open space in front of the citadel having the Nikara Khana on its west.

There are smaller and narrower streets which run from the principal ones towards the city walls (all crossing each other at right angles), between which and the houses there is a road about 25 yards wide all round the city.

Kandahar is divided into districts inhabited by different tribes. The south-west quarter of the city has four subdivisions, *viz.*, the Barakzae extending down the Shikarpur and Herat bazaars, having south of them the Hindustani quarter and west that of the Alekozaes, while in the extreme south-west corner of the city between the two last is the one selected for an attack.

The quarter the portion stretching on the north of the Kabul bazaar is occupied by Saduzai Popalzaes, and in the north-east quarter the portion stretching on the north of the lord of the mansion had been apportioned to them, and to the north-east angle of the city is the Barduzai quarter, while between them and the citadel is the Atchakzae quarter. In the south-west portion of the north-west quarter are the houses of the Alizaes, and north of them is a district called Mahala Mirza, while north of it again is Ahmed Shah's tomb, the Topkhana, Farashkhana, the residence of the Topchi Bashi and other houses. But these divisions relate to the principal tribes who inhabit the city. The merchants and shopkeepers occupy separate streets or portions of streets in one or other of the quarters thus described. For instance, the cloth merchants run down the east side of the Shikarpur bazaar, and opposite to them are the saddlers and smiths. From the Charsu towards the Kabul gate on the north of the Kabul bazaar are the Hindu bankers. In the oppoite direction on the north of the Herat bazaar are the coppersmiths, and opposite them the poshtin and shoemakers. At the north end of the Shahi bazaar is the grain market, and next to it to the north-east the cattle market.

The number of houses in Kandahar is said by Hough to be 40,000, and by Bellew from 16,000 to 20,000.

The houses generally are built of sun-dried bricks and are flat roofed, and some are upper storied. The houses of the rich are enclosed by high walls, and contain three or four courts with gardens and fountains. Each court contains a building with several small apartments, and three or four large halls reaching to the roof, supported by wooden pillars, carved and painted. The apartments open on the halls, and are filled up with paintings on the walls, and looking-glasses let into the recesses.

In the houses of the rich, the walls are plastered with a kind of stucco made of 'chunam' and divided into compartments, which are ornamented with flowery patter

hordes, but truly formidable in numbers, organization, and leadership." (Hear, hear.) Assuming—what has often been recommended—that the British would await the enemy in the valley of the Indus, he proceeded to describe the position of the enemy who would stand in the great triangle formed by Kabul, Herat, and Kandahar. Of this army, which he termed the army of the Bolan and assembled about Kandahar, he said:—"As it moves south it will find the character of the country very different from that of the mountain districts of the north. The hills are no longer of impenetrable aspect; manœuvring ground exists almost everywhere: a great part of the country consists of extensive plains; and though there are a few passes formidable if held, yet they are by no means such obstacles as those of the Sulaiman range. Over one of these the Kojak, the road passes to Quetta. Thence the main road, and that chiefly used by caravans travelling to the Indus valley, is through the Bolan Pass to Dadur. There is another excellent road to Khelat. From Khelat there are two ways into this portion of the Indus valley, one direct but difficult, the other circuitous but practicable, both leading on Gundava. But the best road, one that with a little labour might be called good, is that through the Bolan, the length of which pass is 59 miles. In the valley of the Indus the mountain barrier which has continued to define our frontier down to a point in advance of Mittree, on the Indus, there turns west and forms the frontier of Khelat for a considerable distance, when it resumes its southerly direction. It follows that the right bank of the Indus from about Mittree to far below Larkhana is an immense plain. Travellers passing along the river there see the horizon extending like that of the ocean. Into this great plain the army of the Bolan would emerge at 100 miles from our frontier, and, while halting to concentrate its lengthened columns and to fortify the passes in its rear, it would see before it a space of the valley of at least 150 miles in width, on any part of which to direct its attack; and, having formed its plan, it could advance in the dry season nearly everywhere across this plain on a wide formation and accompanied closely by all its trains and heavy baggage. Regular routes lead from Gundava upon Larkhana while Dadur, besides being in direct communication with Gundava, is the place whence most of the roads diverge leading to points in the specified portion of the Indus valley. Now, though this plain is poor and though it requires a little experienced management to obtain a good supply of water from it, I would put it to you whether such an invading army as I have imagined could reasonably hope for more favourable circumstances in which to carry on the theatre of war than those in which it would here find itself." (Hear, hear.) Pausing to look at the other side, he showed that the defending army, when it had deployed, on issuing from the narrow passes,—and the heads of its columns would have to fight even for the power to make the first deployments—would have for its back, not practicable lines of supply or of retreat, but impassable mountains. The main line, therefore, of advance would be on the Lower Indus, no matter how the enemy might think it proper to distract us by feints or diversions here. Then, as to the means of meeting the invasion thus pictured forth, he held that the port of Karrachee would be a point at which our troops from the Mediterranean stations, from Bombay, and stores and troops from England, could concentrate; and he traced the way by which they could reach Peshawur. He held that there was no place in the world where we could make such a military display as on the Lower Indus, and he added,—"Thus, with the passes suitably guarded, the army of the Lower Indus assembled beyond the river, the reserves at Lahore and Multan ready to reinforce either of our two armies, we should be in a situation full of promise; and it was the consideration of it which caused me to express elsewhere the opinion that we ought, with good management, to give an excellent account of any foe who should attack us in the valley of the Indus"—an opinion which elicited warm cheering. Proceeding to the consideration of the present circumstances of Afghanistan in relation to the future, he urged that it was not always well to await invasion, and he stated that it was the concurrent testimony of all Indians that there was no territory on which it would be more perilous to give an enemy a chance of winning a battle than the Indian. Our task had been much simplified by our occupying Quetta:—"By doing so, it is we who are in the position of commanding an avenue into the country, and of overawing the passes in our rear; while we have the further inestimable advantage of having reached the back of the mountain district—that is to say, of holding the issue of the frontier, and of seeing before us a country not, of course, without its difficulties, but offering at the same time immensely increased facilities for skilled operations. We are thus, too, carrying forward our theatre of war out of our own territory, which we cover by our advance. And for communications, beside those before enumerated, the construction of the branch railway from the Indus to Dadur, already designed and officially talked of as intended, will annul in great degree the distance of Quetta from frontier and remove any difficulties attending the march." I am cogically he held that there was an immense advantage in holding Quetta, whether as a means of controlling Afghanistan or of meeting such a formidable combination of enemies as he had contemplated. He described the country surrounding Quetta, and urged that we should also occupy Kandahar, as we now hold Quetta. Holding the Herat road, he said, we could hold such a position towards Persia as would seriously affect her relations with Russia, adding "I think it is impossible to deny that our army, posted here, in a delightful climate, and with such strategical possibilities open to it, could desire no better field in which to contest with Russia and her allies the empire of India. And perhaps many of you will think with me that the leader of that army will be, in his opportunities, the most fortunate British soldier whom we have seen since Wellington." He discussed other points which had been urged by different authorities for extending our frontier even to command the valley which ascends behind Jellalabad to Chitral; but he pointed out that there would be trouble and expense without corresponding advantages, and, holding to his own proposals, he said he had "endeavoured to sketch a definite plan upon which to concentrate our resources, and by which to secure a scientific frontier and a permanent settlement of this large question. Looking at the northern half of this part of our territory, we should be thankful for possessing a frontier so easily rendered impregnable. Looking at the southern half we have no less reason to be thankful for having acquired, in Quetta, such means of vigorous and effective action, and such an opportunity of securing new advantages of the most important and decisive kind. With a garrison strongly posted in its lines at Kandahar, with all the routes and stages by which our forces might be assembled on that point, all sources of supply and all arrangements for the transport laid down as our trained staff officers are certainly capable of laying them down, we might view calmly any possible complications before us, whether arising from the augmented military power of Russia in the East, from the success of her intrigues, or from her open hostility. The grounds of our assurance would be manifest and easily understood, our native subjects would soon learn to appreciate them, and what would be security for us would be tranquility for India." He resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

General Sir F. Goldsmid pointed out that by holding Kandahar we should hold the chief line of communication between Herat and Kabul, and he held that it was important that England should be able to command the Herat road.

Lord Waveney, General Sir George Malcolm, General Sir H. Greene, General Files, General Olpherts, and Sir Henry Johnson also spoke.

Sir H. Rawlinson, in reviewing the whole proceedings, held that the British frontier would be better protected by our holding Kandahar and commanding Herat than by holding Kabul. He quoted words he had written many years ago in favour of this view, and on the general question he stated that he was entirely in favour of the views of General Hamley.

Lord Elcho, M.P., quoting the words of General Olpherts "that Herat is the key of India," asked the chairman whether he did not hold that England could make herself permanently secure by the occupation of Herat.

The Chairman, in reply, said,—I purposely avoided touching upon the question of Herat, except in general terms on account of its extreme difficulty. I think General Hamley foreshadowed the possibility of our supporting Herat from Kandahar. Kandahar is the necessary first stage, and I feel inclined to say, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." We must occupy Kandahar, and, if the necessity arises, we should occupy even Herat. (Cheers.) I say if the necessity arises, but so long as Herat is not threatened I think it would be very rash and needlessly offensive to thrust a force out 400 miles beyond Kandahar. It would be expensive to keep up; but I will say that sooner than Russia should occupy Herat, I would peril the safety of India itself. (Loud cheers.) So long as Herat remains in the hands of the Afghans, independent of Russia and Persia, I advise merely giving it moral support from Kandahar. (Cheers.)

The meeting then concluded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Friday, Dec 13.)

(Continued; from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE Marquis of Hartington, who rose about half-past eleven o'clock, commenced by remarking with regard to the personalities which had been complained of that he would leave it to the country to decide whether they or the conduct which had provoked them most deserved censure. Although he admitted the constitutional right of the Government to declare war, his maintained that never before had there been a war commenced the origin and policy of which had been so studiously concealed from Parliament. The suppression of information had led to most deplorable consequences. Passing over for want of time many of the subsidiary points of the debate, he fixed his attention first on the unsatisfactory reasons which the Government had given for abandoning the old policy. There have been two policies, said his lordship, one called by some—and I do not accept the title as a fair description—that of "masterly inactivity," while the other has been denominated the "forward policy." Up to a very short time ago every responsible Indian statesman was a supporter of the masterly inactivity policy. No one was a more warm advocate of that policy than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. I suppose he wont deny, warm supporter as he was of that policy, that he has now been forced to abandon it. What I think should be the salutary effect of this debate should be to enable the country to understand the difference between the two policies—what are the reasons why the Government have abandoned the policy they formerly supported, and why we think they have been entirely wrong in doing so. Lord Cranbrook's despatch suggests that in 1873 there was a difference between Lord Northbrook and the Government at home, and that he was prevented by the latter from doing anything he considered necessary in the interests of India. Hon. members opposite may now say that they accept Lord Northbrook's declaration that there never was any such difference of opinion, but we complain that from the papers presented to Parliament on the subject there was never any reason to suppose there was a difference of opinion. I go further, and say that for two years there was no difference in the main principle of Lord Northbrook's policy and that of the present Government. It is inferred in Lord Cranbrook's despatch that Lord Northbrook was prepared to give certain assurances to the Ameer, but was prevented by Her Majesty's then Government. Well, shortly afterwards that Government was succeeded by the present Government, and early in 1874 Lord Derby made a speech in the House of Lords in which he not only did not seek to extend or explain the assurances hitherto given to the Ameer, but intimated that, in his opinion Lord Northbrook, under instructions from the late Government, had said to the Ameer quite as much as he (Lord Derby) and his colleagues were willing to say. It may be urged that Lord Derby was a very cautious Minister, and that subsequent events have shown that his views were not in accordance with those of the Administration, but he was then, and remained until long afterwards, a member of the Cabinet. For two years after the accession of the present Government to office no instructions were sent home to Lord Northbrook directing him to extend or strengthen the assurances given to Shere Ali in 1873. It is true that a despatch was sent to him in 1175 directing him to adopt a new course; but that had nothing whatever to do with the assurances he had given or was authorised to give to the Ameer. On the contrary, it was Lord Northbrook himself who pointed out to the Government that if they determined to insist on having a resident agent in Afghanistan, the only way by which they had a chance of succeeding was to act on the assurances he had been authorised by the late Government to give. But not even in their reply to that communication, in Sep. 1875, was there the slightest hint from the Government that it was desirable to extend those assurances. What right have they, therefore, to come now and complain that Lord Northbrook's assurances were so vague and unsatisfactory that they could not be understood? Why is there to be any controversy at all on this subject, when it is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that in 1875 there was no difference either between the Indian Government, or the late Government, or the present Government, as to the nature and extent of the assurance entered into with Afghanistan. It is true that a difference of opinion did arise between the present Government and Lord Northbrook. The Government thought it was disable and necessary that conditions should be imposed upon the Ameer which had never been imposed before as to Residents. I am perfectly willing to admit that it was a demand perfectly legitimate on our part, but there was one objection, and that was pointed out by Lord Northbrook. The condition never would be willingly accepted by the Ameer, and could only be forced upon him at the cost of his friendly alliance. It may be said that subsequent events have proved that Lord Northbrook was wrong and Lord Salisbury right. The Government have tried the experiment with their Viceroy, with admir Envoy, and they had the selection of the time, the circumstances, and the manner in which the proposal should be made, and the expriment has failed, and completely failed. I want to argue whether your proceedings were politic, and I will concede that you had a right when he rejected your proposal to reconsider your arrangements with the Ameer. You have reconsidered them, and what has been the result? You had not three courses open to you; you had four. You might have had a friendly Afghanistan; you might have had a sulky Afghanistan; and you might have had an unfriendly, alienated, and a hostile Afghanistan. That is the Afghanistan which you have secured. There was one worse policy even than that. It is that which you have begun, and which I am afraid you are determined to carry through. And that is the policy of the military occupation either of the whole or of part of Afghanistan. That is the fourth, and, as I believe, the worst policy. Up to the present time there has been no complete an agreement amongst all authorities, military and civil, as to the impolicy of a military advance into Afghanistan, that the difficulty is not to find arguments against it but to make a selection from them. The hon member for Aberdeenshire Sir A. Gordon has addressed some sound military arguments to the House to-night, but we have been favoured with no information at all on the side of the Government, the noble lord the Postmaster-General (Lord John Manners) being the only Cabinet Minister who has addressed us since the opening of the debate. I cannot express my own views on this branch of the subject better than by reading extracts from the opinions of military men who have not been referred to by the speakers representing the Government. It is known that Sir Henry Green was not an advocate of the policy of masterly inactivity, but writing in 1878 respecting the military occupation of Afghanistan, he maintained that if we forced ourselves forward we should place ourselves into a position of great danger. The late Lord Sandhurst is a military authority who will not, perhaps, command much respect on the other side of the House; but I feel bound to remark that the noble lord stated in a memorandum on one occasion that if at some future time England and Russia were engaged in acquiring fresh Asiatic dominion, that country would enter the contest with the greatest advantages which had obtained from forestalling events by the invasion and annexation of Afghanistan. His lordship added that we should have to hold Afghanistan with 40,000 or 50,000 men, and at the same time be obliged to meet Russia at a great distance from our own resources. So much for the military opinions upon the occupation of Afghanistan. I know it is said all this was written a few years ago, and the immediate disadvantages of advancing are overweighed by the necessity of doing something on account of the advance of Russia in Central Asia. I want to know what advance it is that has alarmed the Government. I referred the other day to a despatch—no doubt ten years old—of the Home Government to the Indian Government, in which they viewed with the greatest coolness the advances then made and likely to be made by Russia. But we have had much more recently—namely, in 1876—the speech of the Prime Minister in this House, in which he expressed very reasonable and sensible views regarding the Russian advance in Central Asia, and these Central Asian papers teem with despatches in which both England and Russia express in the frankest manner their perfect comprehension of the steps taken by either, and the entire absence of jealousy or alarm. But we now know that the Government, while making these speeches and writing these despatches, did feel alarm, and were forming what they call measures of timely precaution. They may have been right; but I want to know what particular advance of Russia was considered to alter the situation and make these measures of invasion and perhaps annexation of Afghanistan needful. Is it the direct invasion of India? Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall the other night said the Government were not apprehensive of the invasion of India by the north-west frontier. But there is a greater authority. The noble lord the Vice-President of the Council does not agree with the Prime Minister. He boldly contradicts him, and says it is a great mistake to suppose there is no danger of an invasion of India. He says the configuration of India and Italy resemble each other, and there is no country which has been so successfully invaded as Italy, and India itself has been invaded.

Lord G. Hamilton was understood to take exception to the version which the noble marquis gave of what he said.

The Marquis of Hartington: If the noble lord's argument did not point to the danger of India being invaded, I am at a loss to know what was the point of his observations. (Hear, hear.) It is true that India has been often invaded through the passes, but India was never before held by such a Power as ourselves, and the dangers of an invasion are every day becoming smaller. In the opinion of most men, the invasion of Afghanistan in 1838, under the influence of a scare somewhat like this, was a great mistake; but Lord Auckland had some excuse, which the present Government cannot plead. Our power then was not the same that it is now, and our power has been greatly consolidated since 1838. It has been consolidated by a succession of wise administrations and viceroys, not the least of whom was a Viceroy whose name I do not think has been mentioned with sufficient respect on the other side of the House. Disparaging remarks have been made about Lord Lawrence, but I hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not endorse them. Within recent years the resources of India have been enormously developed. Within a few days you were able to mass on the frontier immense military forces. But for what purpose? To meet an army far from its resources? No. It seems to me the wildest idea that ever disturbed any Government to think that there is the slightest danger to our rule in India from an army acting far from its base, confronted by difficult communication through the narrow passes and defiles of Afghanistan to the disciplined forces, native and European, which would be ready to issue from India to crush them. I admit actual invasion is not the only difficulty to contend against. There was the danger of intrigue. But that danger would be increased by our advancing into Afghanistan. Supposing you take a portion of Afghanistan for the purpose of rectifying your frontier, you will only raise a hostile feeling against you which will furnish Russia with fresh means of intrigue. If you keep the Ameer on his throne, taking some of his territory, he will be disaffected and hostile; whereas, if you drive him across the border, he will be equally an instrument in the hands of Russia. You cannot by any of these means prevent the possibility of Russian intrigue or stop her advance. I have admitted the possibility of danger. It is one that must be faced; it cannot be avoided. No one suggests that Russia can possibly be put back, or that the Khanates of Central Asia can be restored. It is a difficulty the Government must face in the best way they can, and prove what is the best remedy. In the opinion of many eminent statesmen Russian intrigue will be best met by a wise and prudent administration of our own dominions. But supposing it has to be met and dealth with in some external manner, then sooner or later it must come to this—that you must deal with Russia directly. I am not advocating any rash or hasty proceedings against Russia—I don't know what explanations she may have to give; but of this I am quite sure, that you will not stop Russian intrigue by punishing or dethroning the Ameer. It seems to me that the policy you have adopted of a hostile advance into and occupation of a part of the whole of Afghanistan is about the most unwise you could have hit upon. We have been asked, "What would you do under the circumstances?" How are we, when we say we think your conduct has been a succession of mistakes, to say what is the precise measure we should take in the unfortunate position into which you have brought us? But I may say, for one thing, that whatever be the result of this war, and the more speedy and complete it is the better, no permanent occupation of any part of Afghanistan, contrary to the wishes of the population, ought to be sanctioned. [Loud Opposition cheers.] It is doubtful whether such an occupation would, after all, afford us any strategical advantages. It will be difficult, but it may not be an impossible task, to convince the people and the ruler of Afghanistan that we do not desire to interfere with their independence. I believe no better proof could be given to them of that than that they should find that the result of a successful war is that we retired beyond their borders without annexing one inch of their territories. It is we and we alone who drove the Afghans into the arms of Russia. Whatever else may be done, the present Viceroy of India should be recalled. I admire the genius of Lord Lytton. I believe that in Europe his diplomatic talents were considerable; but I cannot say that I consider he, as a military diplomatist, has distinguished himself. I consider he should be recalled, because he appears to me the incarnation and the embodiment of an Indian policy which is everything an Indian policy should not be. Except when some danger and some trouble such as now exists threatens us, we do not hear very much of what is going on in India; but when during the last two years we have had occasional glimpses of what is passing in the East, we have seen him mimicking at Delhi the fallen state of the Mogul Empire—(Opposition cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh")—not describing, in the midst of the people and the princes of India, the real nature and source of our rule, but endeavouring to impose upon them a theatrical pomp such as that to which they had been accustomed to see produced. At another time we see him fidgeting about the harmless eccentricities of the Indian press. In the papers now before the House we see him at the conferences at Peshawur addressing the dying Envoy of a puzzled and frightened Sovereign in terms which seem to me to be composed of language borrowed partly from a lawyer's letter and partly from a tale in the "Arabian Nights." But I am afraid that if we were to part with Lord Lytton we should have to part with something else. I do not expect that Her Majesty's Government will recall him, and what is more, I do not think they would be justified in doing so, because the only fault of his policy is that he has been a too faithful embodiment of Her Majesty's Government. The Government have boasted of a spirited foreign policy, but all the time it has seemed to me as if they possessed an unworthy and abject terror. No movement could take place in any part of Europe or Asia but it was discovered by them that harm was threatened to English interests. An insurrection breaks out in Bosnia, and the Government immediately rush off to buy shares in the Suez Canal. The Bulgarians revolt against their oppressors, and there is at once a cry of British interests in danger. It is not a little difficult to find out what particular interests are involved, but what has appeared to me evident is that the Government have no confidence in the courage of England. Like most men who are deficient in true courage, they make a great parade of their courage and their power. They bring over 8,000 Indian troops to Malta, and let it be understood that the whole force of the Empire is at their back. All the time while they are parading this demonstration Russia is preparing without any ostentation, or without anybody knowing anything about it, a trap which she feels certain Her Majesty's Government will fall into. Her Majesty's Government having fallen into it—and it has given occupation to their Indian army, and it will be fortunate if it does not give occupation to troops from England also—I hope this is a policy of which the country has had nearly enough. I do not care how soon the country has an opportunity of expressing its opinions about it. We have been told, and told still more plainly in the country than in this House, that we are indifferent to the honour and greatness of the Indian Empire. That is an imputation so false that I can scarcely condescend to deny it. But there are some of us who know something of the way the Indian Empire was raised and extended. There are some of us who have watched the different acts of policy through which it has passed, and which compared with any now threatening us, are as the mountains and gorges of the Himalayas compared with the hills and valleys of an English county. We have read the history of the events which led to and caused the only check which in recent times our arms ever received in India, and the only blow which our power, and, if you like, our prestige, ever received. We have watched again Lord Canning and the band of heroes by whom he was surrounded in the midst of the tremendous dangers of the Indian mutiny. It is because we believe the present policy of Her Majesty's Government is founded rather upon an imitation of the error which has marred than the wisdom which has saved our Indian Empire that we ask to-night the House to express its condemnation of the policy which has resulted in the present war. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

(To be continued.)

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